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factor in the education of our people. Rough manners will be softened through its influence, the hard stubborn spirit bent and the heart made receptive for everything that is good and noble. It seems therefore high time that our government becomes conscious of a duty which it has so far neglected in a surprising and regrettable manner.

Paul Grzybowski

WILD-WAYS FOR THE MILLIONS

The American Forestry Association has been foregathering and conniving in the national capital, much to the comfort of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who has spent a good part of his life trying to convince voters and lawmakers of the necessity they are under to preserve the woodlands, if they expect to provide a healthy land for posterity. Mr. H. S. Graves, who belongs to the department of agriculture and is chief of the Forest Service, stated that over a million and a half people use the National Forests as playgrounds each year.

Ten States of the Union, reports Mr. Graves, have asked the government to found national forests for them by purchasing mountain lands; others prefer to establish State forests. More and more, private owners tend to put up signs against trespassers and close large tracts against the public. The closing of private lands points to the value of forests publicly owned, where people living in cities and hot agricultural regions can find refreshment and recreation. "About 25,000 miles of trails and 3,000 miles of roads have been built in the forest. Congress has appropriated a special fund of ten million dollars for road building in the national forests which will become available at the rate of a million dollars a year. This money, added to the quarter of a million dollars now annually available from the receipts of the Forests, will result in opening many regions, now inaccessible, for industrial use and also for recreation." In the national forests of Colorado alone, he says, there were 676,000 visitors last summer. Thousands came in automobiles and used the roads built by the Forest Service under the law which provides that ten per cent. of all receipts from the National Forests shall be spent for road and trail building. Highways that take in the finest points of scenery are being laid out under the advice of a landscape engineer—or shall we say "architect?"—and ultimately routes of tourist travel will be provided with hotels and rest houses. "The country has recognized" remarks the chief of Forest Service "that public lands of chief value for forest purposes and essential to protect water resources should remain under public control. The struggle is now on, as to who shall own and control the public water-power sites, the coal, oil, phosphate and potassium deposits and the common grazing lands that are not suited to development by individuals under any of the homestead laws." This is good news indeed, but meanwhile what has California done concerning the loss of the Hetch-Hetchy valley?

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The prize of one thousand dollars given each year at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, by Senator W. A. Clark, formerly of Montana, has fallen this winter to Hugh H. Breckinridge, a Virginia painter

who was educated in the art schools of Philadelphia. The picture is a nude woman with still-life. Mr. Breckinridge obtained an honorable mention at the Paris Exposition of 1900 when twenty years of age, took a bronze medal at the Pan-American in Buffalo and a silver medal in 1910 at the International Exposition held in Buenos Ayres; winter before last he won a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific in San Francisco.

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New York used to be a cold host toward all old pictures except those by artists of established fame; but the tide is changing. Of late the number of people who have succumbed to the austere charm of the primitives has grown so great that exhibitions which would have had no patrons thirty or forty years ago are well attended and well patronized. For instance, the exhibit made a year or more ago by Mr. Bagge of Copenhagen, who had got together a large collection of Greek ikons and religious paintings during his travels in the Levant, was not only appreciated as a bit for the virtuosos but successful financially. Last month a sale of old pictures belonging to the Rev. Dr. Nevin of Rome and Mrs. Sayres of Bethlehem, Penn., called out a goodly number of buyers. At the galleries of Mr. Satinover primitives are in the majority; he appears to make a specialty of early work by different nations. Most curious is an "Obstacle Dance" by Pieter Aertsen, a Hollander who painted in very individual style, with abundant angularity and strong coloring, the sports of the lower orders of the Netherlands. Not more than a dozen of his pictures are known, while as many more have been falsely assigned him. The National Gallery, London, and the Louvre have none; Amsterdam has his "Egg Dance," a performance in which eggs and other objects are scattered over the floor in order to show the dancer's cleverness; Frankfurt-am-Main has a "Market Scene" and Vienna a "Dance of Peasants." The picture in the Satinover Galleries represents a lusty youth and a handsome peasant woman dancing together across the floor of a kitchen on which various objects have been artfully adjusted with the intention of tripping them. The middle distance is occupied by onlookers old and young. A bagpiper is on a table in the background and a large stuffed owl is seen against the wall. Through the window and door in the rear is a glimpse of a village. Grace of line and delicacy of coloring are not to be expected, but there is here a sturdy vigor of action and a power in rendering varied characters which force one to respect the artist, despite a large measure of crudity. It is a museum piece signed and dated 1556.

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Another sale that dispersed many beautiful hangings of old Chinese workmanship, many fine porcelains formerly belonging to the imperial palace, golden and bejeweled hair ornaments from the imperial treasures, was held in January by the American Art Association. Lovers of old Chinese decorative art were greatly stirred by the number and beauty of objects that belonged to an epoch during which China could not be imagined as republican. Many of these pieces, especially the Yamanaka collection just mentioned, reached America because of the change in Chinese government.